AT THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

SENATOR ALLISON TELLS OF THE IN-TERESTING SESSIONS IN BRUSSELS.

Thinking Matters Over, He Belleves that Britain's Industrial, Interests Pavor Silver, While the Investors and Bankers Bemand Gold - Row the Conference Worked and Who the Workers Were-The Present Stantion and the Future.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The Chairman of the American delegates to Brussels was somewhat Interviewed on his arrival in this country after the adjournment of the Conference, but a whole evening spent with him this week brought out many new points not touched upon in those interviews.

He was asked when the public would be likely to receive a full copy of the proceedings of the Brussels Conference.
"The full proceedings are likely to be placed

in the hands of the President within two or three weeks, accompanied by a brief report from the American delegates. This report cannot well be made without another meeting of the delegates, which cannot be until the return of Senator Jones and Mr. Cannon, who are expected home within a few days. The proceedings were conducted in French, and are now being translated by Prof. Falkner, the American Secretary, and Bab-bington Smith, the English Secretary. They will doubtless be ready for the next meeting of the American delegates, which will occur

It has been stated that you will resign be-

I do not expect to return to the Conference. as I have been much occupied for the last few years and desire very much to have a rest, and then later in the year I have other neceseary public employment that will occupy my whole time.

The present Commission is composed of three Republicans and two Democrats. The ber. The American Minister, whoever he may be at the time of the convening of the Conference, will be a member. I think it but fair to the new Administration that the President shall have an opportunity of selecting the Chairman. As many difficult matters may come up for consideration, it is important that the President should have some one enjoying his entire confidence. I have no doubt he will be able to find some one who will be glad to accept the place who is well qualified for it.

The next session of the Conference may be a protracted one, as the questions involved are not easy of solution and will require care and time, which makes it impos-ible for me to again undertake the work. Therefore I expect to resign the position."

"You do not mean to be obstinate about it?"

Certainly not. If I had not so many other public duties requiring my time, which I agreeable to me. The question is an imporand is of the utmost importance to both political parties in our country: in fact, it should not be a political question. Whoever is able to work out a satisfactory solution providing for an international monetary union covering the full use of both sliver and gold. will certainly acquire a great personal reputation and will confer a great boon, not only upon our own country but upon all countries. Whoever may be selected should be prepared to remain for a considerable time and not feel compelled by public or private engagements to return at an early day. We are so far from the seat of the Conference that it will be difficult for our delegates to confer fully with the President or his Secretaries by telegraph. method of communication by correspondence. while the European delegates are within easy reach of their Governments and can be pertain the views of their Governments at home." Then you think some favorable conclusion

may be reached at the adjourned session?" am not entirely sanguine that an agreement of England. That was made quite plain at of M. Tirard, the first delegate from France. France and the Latin Union States, composed of Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy, could not agree to open their mints to free coinage of silver upon any ratio until other leading European States were willing to join, including England. Germany announced that it was did not wish to change, but that it would listen to any proposals and consider them fully; so that England seems to be the pivotal point as respects an agreement. is a great division of sentiment in England upon this subject. The manufacturing and industrial interests of Great Britain are much disturted by the constant decline in the value of silver, which creates a constant fluctuation in the exchanges between England and India, especially disportions of the British empire. So that the industrial and manufacturing portions of England favor the free coinage of silver in England in consurrence with other nations of Europe at an international ratio to be agreed upon and the abandonment of the single standard of gold. The himetallists, so called, of England have been greatly reenforced by the recent interview of Archbishop Walsh of Ireland. who urges strongly upon the Irish people the importance to them of providing for the use of sliver as well as of gold, pointing out to the Irish tenants that, while they are purchasing lands upon long time, they are required to pay in a metal which is constantly appreciating. So that, although ther are buying at a low rate of interest, the things they produce are depreciating in price, while the standard of value is appreciating thus making it difficult to pay what they have promised to pay.

Sir William Houldsworth one of the British delegates, presented very strongly and noise this view to the Conference. Mr. Balfour's recent speech and the well-known attitude of Mr. Goshen favoring the use of silver are all

cent speech and the well-known attitude of Mr. Goshen favoring the use of silver are all indications quite encouraring to the himetal-lists of England. So that it is hoped that by the timethe Conterence meets again kngland may be able to necede to some proposition favorable to the use of hoth gold and silver, aithough such proposition may fall short of absolute free coinage in England.

"The English delegates at the Conference were not in absolute harmour. Sir William Houldsworth, member of the House of Commons from Manchester, favored the use of both metals; Sir Charles Fremantie and Sir livers Wilson, both occupying high positions in the Government, representing more fully the attitude of the Government than the other delegates, stated that England was not ready to change her monetary policy, but was greatly interested in the promotion of the enlarged use of silver, and would gladly cooperate in any practicable method, short of free coinage, to accomplish this purpose, while Mr. Bettram Currie, also a delegate, favored the single standard of gold as a universal metal, discarding practically the use of silver. Mr. Bettram Currie, also a delegate, favored the single standard of gold as a universal metal, discarding practically the use of silver. Mr. Bettram Currie, also a delegate, favored the single standard of gold as a universal metal, discarding practically the use of silver. Mr. Bettram Currie, also a delegate, favored the single standard of gold. So that, it is a silver of the proposition which, though inadequate. Was a long step for hingland. The two delegates from India strongly urged bimetallism as a remedy. No that it may be fairly stated that England is divided upon this question, the manufacturing and industrial interests favored the silver from the proposition of the fully monetary policy of india. India having the exclusive silver standard of gold.

The situation in India requires some immedials chang

a leading Beigian benator. Montoflore Levi, was selected as the presiding officer of the Conference, and an able and accomplished officer he proved to be. His standing, socially and politically, in Beigium was such that he commanded the confidence of the Conference immediately. Mr. Lavaira, a prominent Beigian, was made the Secretary-General of the Conference. The meetings were held in a building called the Palace of the Academies, which is a building devoted to educational and scientific purposes. We had one of the smaller rooms. The sessions were entirely confidential, no one being admitted except the delegates, the secretaries, and one or two especial persons, such as the Director of our own Mint. Mr. Leach, who was attached to our delegation, by the Secretary of Mais. Com-

delegates, the secretaries, and one or two especial persons, such as the Director of our own Mint. Mr. Leach, who was attached to our delegation by the Secretary of State. Comfortable tables and seats were provided, and all necessary stationery, &c.

It was the desire of our Government to pay these expenses, or at least a portion of them, the appropriation for the purposes of the Conference being ample to enable our Government to do so, but the Belgian Government insisted that all these expenditures should be paid from its treasury, including printing. &c. and these expenses were so raid.

"The sessions were intricent in all, the Conference meeting every other day, opening at 2 o'clock and usually adjourning about it. Hot tea and a light punch were served at intervals by messengers during the sittings of the Conference; so that every effort was made for, the comfort and convenience of the delegates."

"What were the social features?"

"The officials of the Beigian Government and others at Brussels entertained the delegates in a most hospitable manner. The King gave a reception to the delegates, which was in every way agreeable and hospitable. The Prime Minister also gave an entertainment as did others. The numicipality of Brussels gave the largest entertainment during the Conference. It was on the secasion of the reopening of the Municipal building, many of the apartments having been opened for the first time after their restoration. The President of the Conference. Montellors who, owing to domestic bereavement, did not open his house, gave an entertainment at the Royal Theatre, inviting Coquein and his company from Faris to entertain the Conference for the evening with a French rendering of one of Shakespeares plays. This entertainment was on an elaborate scale and expensive. So that there was nothing apparently which could be done to entortain hospitably the delegates which was not one. "We were unable to make any excursion on account of the linelement season. It

"We were unable to make any excursions on account of the inclement season. It rained most of the time during our seasons, and the weather was quite disagreeable all

rained most of the time during our sessions, and the weather was quite disagreeable all the time."

"What country took the largest part in the discussions of the Conference?"

"As to the mere occupation of time, it is probable that the American delegates consumed more time in speaking than the delegates from any other country. Senator Jones made quite an elaborate sreech on the general subject of money circulation. This occupied parts of two sessions of the Conference. Aside from what was said by American delegates, the leading countries taking part were Holland. England. England. England, France, and Spain. There was an exceedingly bright young man from Russia, who also spoke frequently—Mr. liaffalovich. He spoke English quite well, and as an illustration of this, the first speech I made in the Conference, in explanation of the programme presented by the American delegates. Mr. Raffalovich immediately translated it into French in such a way as to secure the applause of the delegates at the conclusion, and afterward, when I had occasion to speak, which I always did in English, he became my interpreter in French. Mr. its Osma of Spain, a member of the Spanish Cortes, who was also a fluent speaker and student of monetary science, was quite active in the Conference. M. Tirard, first delegate from France, now the France Minister of the republic, till his departure took an active part in the Conference." Tild the Germans in the Conference have

"Did the Germans in the Conference have "Did the Germans in the Conference have much to say?"

They did not. The German delegates simply stated that they had no authority from their Government to take an active part in the Conference: that they were instructed to listen patiently and report fully what was said and done: that tiermany was content with its present monetary solicy and did not wish in any material sense to change it."

"Is it not a fact that the Governments and banks of Europe are constantly increasing their gold reserves? And, if so, how do you account for it?"

"All the great banks of Europe are increase.

their gold reserves? And, if so, how do you account for it?"

"All the great banks of Europe are increasing their gold reserves, or trying to. Russia has added largely to her gold reserve during the last six or eight months, probably having now one hundred million dellars more gold than she had a year ago. The Bank of France also has an enormous stock of gold, much more than is needed to maintain at par her paper circulation, and also maintain at par her paper circulation, and also maintain at par in gold her silver circulation. Germany is also increasing her gold reserve in the Imperial Bank and in the Treasury. Austria just now is in a transition state. After having been for more than fifty years upon a purely paper basis, she is now trying to resume in gold, and has nominally beguing the resumption. There are some curious incidents connected with the first payment of gold in Vienna. It is said that at one of the theatres, when the young ladies were paid in gold, they inquired, looking at the gold pieces, whether they could get money for this gold, so rare had gold been in Austria within the memory of the younger generation. If Austria is to maintain gold payments she must still secure a large amount of gold. It think these accumulations are political, as all the European States seem to be occupying an attitude of preparation for war, and they regard large gold reserves as necessary to maintain their credit should war come.

"I do not think the exodus of gold from this country can be largely attributed to any fear that we are likely to go to a silver standard, but chiefly because of the desire of European States to have large gold reserves available should political difficulties occur culminating in war."

"Have we not much more silver in circulation than any of the European States to have large gold reserves available should political difficulties occur culminating in war."

"Have we not much more silver we have not as much per capita in her domestic circulation of full legal tender circulation in our countr "All the great banks of Europe are increas-

that this circulation in France gave them very little inconvenience, as, with an ample reserve in gold, they were able to use silver in their domestic circulation and gold for international ex-inanges."

"Is the export of gold natural?"

"In one sense natural, and in another not natural. These exports of gold are for the purposes largely that I have already indicated, and are not for the settlement of commercial balances against us nor because our standard is to be changed in their belief and ourselves; but this exodus of gold cannot long continue, as their means of procuring it from us will soon be too expensive."

"Did Senator Jones give his peculiar views about the unit of money leng lodged in the Government which stamped it?"

"Senator Jones's speech in the Conference was an elaborate discussion of the entire money question, in the course of which he gave his views as to the unit of money, as he has often given them in the Senate."

"Senator Sherman told me, just helore you came home, that the decreased cost of producing silver had operated against its relative coinage value."

"It is probable that in some respects silver is produced at less cost than heretofore. I have been unable to ascertain from any source the auggregate cost of producing the total amount of silver produced in the world from year to year, which should mea-ure the cost of each ounce of silver producing silver in the aggregate from the cost at particularly favored mines where great discoveries have been made. Given a producing silver from that mine is probably very small or each ounce there produced, as you cannot judge the cost of producing silver from that mine is probably very small or each ounce there produced, as is the cost of producing silver from that mine is probably very small or each ounce there produced, as is the cost of producing silver from that mine is probably very small or each ounce there produced in the world from year to year, which should mine producing silver from that mines in flower the formal and the supply great understand that if the European States adopted a narrow monetary policy whereby the United States would be compelled to enter into a scramble for gold we would shape all our bolicles, including our tariff policy, so as to retain the balance of trade in our favor; and although he had favored the election of President Cleveland and a liberal tariff policy, that, if necessary, he was satisfied the American people would maintain a policy which would keep our gold at home."

"What is the status of general trade in Europe as compared with America?"

"As far as I could learn there is universal depression in Europe, including England. I will not undertake to discuss the causes of this depression. It comes lantely, doubless, from the fact it at they cannot be the fact it at they cannot be considered.

for their manufactured products. Our own harff policy of 1500 has cut off a large trade is many articles with this country. They are looking forward now to the recogning of this trade by what they call the free trans anticipating better times in the near future because of the proposed change in our tariff policy here.

I asked the question if the New Lork uitra doctrinaires had done anything it embarrasa the American delegation at Brussels. Mr. Allison attack that he was not aware a surface and the secondary that the secondary thought the potent factor against silver at this moment was the influence of the London banks with their enormous aggregations of capital and the disposition to regulate the world's currency according to their poculate while for one of the control of their poculate while for one of the regulations of capital and the disposition to regulate the world's currency according to their poculate, while for one of the regulations of capital and the disposition to regulate the world's currency according to their poculate, while for one of the regulation of the product of their poculate while for one of the regulation of their poculate while for one of their poculate while for one of their poculate while for one him that the free coinage of silver, they were not willing to do so, leaving England to the exclusive standard of gold and enabling her to draw from them gold by returning to the exclusive standard of gold and enabling her to draw from them gold by returning to the middle of the silver.

I gathered from him that the the free coinage of the regulation of the first policy of the control of the regulation of the silver. I for the regulation of the first policy of the formation of the first policy of the formation of the first policy of the

gentieness, enjoyment, and strength of coun tenance. Geo. Alfried Townsend.

AT THE MIDNIGHT THEATRE.

The Belles Hold Nightly Levees at the

The very fashionable ladies who attend the midnight performances of the Vaudeville Club are so thoroughly at home in their semi-theno rule as to how they shall dress when they go there. One comes direct from the play, nother rides up from a railway train that has just come in, a third leaves her home just as she has been dressed for a quiet night with-out callers, and others come from every ne-sible employment and enjoyment except fash-ionable dancing, which they are more apt to take up after than before the vaudeville.

The consequence of this is a very homelike effect and feeling at this unique club. There one sees a grand dame in fui! evening dress other who has not taken off her outer wraps. ome of the women take off their hats, and others keep them on. It is a free-and-easy as far as dress goes, and as far as the women are concerned. It is just as free in the matter of ances are too interesting for any one to want to talk while they go on, for the Vaudeville Club is the means by which its members get the very best variety performances while they are in their own quarters, at their ease.

The visitor to the club, if he is on foot, sees

a lot of carriages drawing up one after another at the curb near the corner of Thirty-ninth

The visitor to the club, if he is on foot, sees a lot of carriages drawing up one after another at the curb near the corper of Thirty-ninth street. If he is in a carriage, he and it wait its turn in the line. It is then 11 o clock or a little later, and the members are beginning to arrive, the women all coveloped in winter wraps; the men all showing evening dress when their overcoats are unbuttoned.

The entrance is into a hort hallway ferminating at a clock room and a slight of stairs. The clock room is for the men who put away their overcoats and walking sticks and gretain their hats, as if they intended to wear them in the theatre, which is not the case. Instead, they put them under their chairs. The ladies threw off their wraps in an up-stairs apartment. The stairs end at the club room or theatre. It is a large square room with a stage stuck cat-acornerwise in one corner, with a railed-off space for the orchestra before the stage, with a score of round drinking faties and groups of bent-wood chairs on the floor, and with a low narrow ganery, divided into boxes, overhead.

The place looks like a miniature theatre, and something like an improvertuand temporary one. The stage is very little larger than a billiard table, with what the ladies would call a cunning set of scenery and a pair of royal red cultrains, which are worked like the less substantial drapery on an old-fashioned four-post bedstead. The effect is not box. This appurtenances are all that are necled. The orchestra is composed of sixteen pieces, and is far better than the average theatrical orchestra. The only thing that needs improving is the gallery. The celling is too low and the people up there in the boxes have their heads altogether too close to the celling, in a stratum of air that must be hot and stilling. If it is not worse.

Down on the main floor there are women as well as men, but most of the women are fin the boxes and most of the drinks upon it, is not paid in money, but is signed by the member who gave the order, as in a cluu. Visi

Time Will Furnish the Hale.

The flickering light of the grate fire-fell athwart the face of the lovely giff and made her look more beautiful than even.

"Will you marry me." he said.

"Fiddesticks." said she.

"Not at all—just marry me."

"Well. I don't mind." she said, and then her father came in and they went to talking about the unusually cold weather. However, those two people will in after years declare that the blussful moment of their lives was graced by all the poetry with which such moments are supposed to be hallowed.

into two organizations, each claiming to be the legally constituted House, the Fopulist indices gave aid and comfort to their representatives, and encouraged them to resist all overtures in the direction of a reconciliation. They applauded the remarks made by Populist speakers and hissed the Republicans. As each faction was fearful of losing some advantage by adjourning, the first session continued from hoon on Tuesday until 2:30 P. M. on Wednesday, with two Seeakers struggling for the mastery on the rostrum, two clerks endeavoring to read resolutions and call rolls, and two sets of members trying to conduct a Legislature in the same room. A session of twenty-six hours without food or facilities for rest was a rather gloomy outlook for the servants of the people, but it was here that the domestic skill and forethought of the Populist women were applied in overcoming the emergency and relieving the public distress. They improvised a refreshment booth in one of the committee rooms, procured a gasoline stove, and seen had an abundance of food prepared, consisting of hot coffee, bread, cold ham, cake, ple, and other edibles which were served to Populist members with admirable discrimination. A Republican ventured linto the dining room, but was told that they were not feeding Republicans. The Assistant Postmaster of the Republican House, who asked for a "andwich, was told by one of the women in charge that if he would with until no one was watching she would try and sequester a biscuit for him as she was unwilling to carry partisanship to an uncharitable extreme. Hankets, quits, and allogether the Populists were placed in a very comfortable situation compared with that of their unfortunite contents of the fair sex. The Republicans contents of the fair sex. The Republicans contents of the fair sex.

trems. Hankets, quitts, and cillows were also provided by the ladies, and altogether the Ponulists were placed in a very comfortable situation compared with that of their unfortuna's opponents, who were not reveiling in the biandishments of the fair sex. The Republicans conferred themselves with clear consciences and empty stomachs, relieved by an occasional application of beanuts and popelorn dispensed by smail boys devoid of political bias. The situation was facetiously hit off by a Populist vocalist, who contributed an original sing with this chorus:

Clery gore, and if times;
Theory lost increasion, when the three Democratic members identified themselves with the Republican House. Mrs. Lease exclaimed: "That's good that's good! We dop't want you, and we are giad you are gone." She then observed to the hystanders that the Populists had been handleapped from the first by the Democratic party. "I have always been in favor of cutting loose from them," said she. "and now that they have cut loose from us, I hope they will remain away. We are in shape now to run our own business, and we will winp both the old parties. We could never accomplish anything while we had those bemocratic rascals with us." Mrs. Lease is determined that neither a straight Democrat nor a fusion Democrat shall be elected United States Senator, and she is advising her friends to stand by the party. Her choice for benator is either Frank Doster, the Socialist chiefiain or Congressman John G. Otts, but she says any zood middle-of-theroat Populist will be satisfactory to her.

While Mrs. Lease is conceded to be the prime favorite of the Feople's party, she is being closely pressed by Mrs. Anna Diggs, who is really the brightest star in the feminine constellation. Mrs. Diggs writes for several Eastern papers, and is one of the most capity and the proposed to the most converts by first taking up the railroad ouestion and then following it with a tak on the land and money vindictive toward the legular shall be secured to the people. He was one of

THE WOMEN OF KANSAS.

TYPIETE PAPET OF POLITICE. 2007 For PAREA AND WATER HAS COME FOR POLITICE. 2007 For PAREA AND WATER HAS COME FOR POLITICE. 2007 For PAREA AND WATER HAS COME FOR POLITICE. 2007 For PAREA AND WATER HAS COME FOR POLITICE. 2007 FOR PAREA AND WATER HAS COME FOR POLITICE. 2007 FOR PAREA AND WATER HAS COME FOR PAREA AN of the Republican ticket. Mrs. Eugenia F. St.
John of Salina, Mrs. Amanda C. Wait of Lincolm Miss Ella Brown of Holton. Miss Amanda
Way of Pleasanton, and Mrs. J. W. Thurston of Topeka are prominent in the ranks of the straight Probluition party.
Of those who are daily watching the events in the hails of the Logislature in this dity the most couspicuous figure is Mrs. Mary F. Lease of Wichita. She is in constant attendance, and has a seat on the Populist side of the cnamber, where she can conter with her adherents and at the same time observe the proceedings on the Hepublican side of the imaginary garden wall which separates the contending factions. Mrs. Lease is the Maria who perambus this garden wall and incites the warring Thomase to deeds of insurrection and strike. Other Populist ladies in attendance are Mrs. Anna L. Digas of Lawrence Mrs. S. McLalin, wife of Dr. McLallin editor of the Advante; Mrs. I. W. Pack, who edits a paper called the Farmer's Wof; Mrs. G. C. Clemens, wife of a woll-known Topeka lawyer. Together with many others of leaser note. Mrs. L. Lewelling, yield the Populist Governor, is a frequent visitor, accompanied by the wires of other State officers. To illustrate how knass is running to females, it may be stated that Gov. Lewelling's family consists of four daughters, the youngest being a baby, Ruththau tringing the Nate in touch with the national Administration.

During the proceedings of the opening day of the Legislature, when the House divided in the work of woong the Legislature, which is a repeal with groune good feeling, and afternessed the strike may be stated that the surface and the public interview of the Legislature, when the House the Populist of the proposed them to resist all overtures in the direction of a reconciliation.

They and the province of the content of the women of the State in the Indian many the proceedings of the work of woon and a determination on the part of the work of wooning the Legislature, when the House the work of wooning the Legislature with the man

signated towers head and shoulders above her comrades of both sexes. She has received a stronger and more general endorsement for United states Senator than any other woman who has ever been mentioned for that him office. Hegarding this popular support, Mrs. Lease makes this pardonable boast. "I have received thousands of letters from the states and an owner of the states of the states and an owner of the states of the states and an owner of the states of the states and an owner of the states of the s

writers. They don't seem to mind the mot-toes much, sithough one of the most stylish girls eyed a text reflectively the other day, then shook her head, and quoted the famous remark:
"There is a satisfaction in being well

dressed, which even the consolations of religion cannot give!"

But this girl who had both framed texts on the wall and fine raiment on herself was not satisfled even then, for she hesitated not a moment when the little black-and-white silhouette of a

wall and flor ratiment on herself was not sailsfled even the little black and white silhouette of a
wiltress came for her order.

"Beans," she said, promptir, "Beans and
coffee."

"New York beans?" inquired the silhouette
as she studied her customer a hat.

"Yes," said the latter, and added, scornfullr,
"de I look like a Boston girl?"

The reporter, who had contemplated having
a ham omelet, meetir followed the example
of the lofty New York init, and, when the
beans were brought, asked a few questions of
the waitress.

"I see," with an air of pensive reflection,
"And what else do they seem to fame," "he
replied, as another waitress skilfully depose
ried a regular Elifel tower of coffee cuses on an
adjusting table." The pursued, as she shook up
the jar in the middle of the table.

"Coariotte ruses seems to be a favorite, too,"
ventured the reporters.

"But they really reft pie?"

"Other re

has dragged me out of the jaws of death so often that I really was very grateful to him. Not long ago he broke his leg, and he has been laid up ever since. So I found out where he lived, and one day I took him some fruit. His sister showed me in. and after I had given the man 'the fruit she asked me to have a cup o' tay' with her. I declined, but she insisted, and finally, to humor her. I did take one. Weil, this noon when I left the office I went around with some jelly. I thought it would be nourishing. Girls, the elster winked at me when I went in and said she was 'expectin of me. I didn't know what she meant, but when she offered the tea again I was very dignified. Said I was in a hurry.

"Shure, she said, 'you needn't be afraid of me. I understand all about it."

"That was more than I did, and I said so.

"Ah, thin,' she said. 'You needn't mind me. Shure, an' you wouldn't object to takin' a cup o' tay with yourswateheart's sister!"

"Now, what do you think of that, girls?" she said, with a look of despair.

"Better not tell Charley that." said a girl at the other end of the table.

"Oh, get out!" was the laconic reply as the near-sighted girl deroted herself to the beans. "Well, what I want to know," said a curry headed girl who was implicing Irish stew with her spoon, "Is whether it is one of the duties of a car conductor to jab you in the back whenever you get off."

"And what I want to know," said one of the bean eaters, "is whether it is one of the duties of a car conductor to jab you in the back whenever you get off."

"Well, said a very blonde girl, "the thing that makes me tired is for the conductor to keep taking people on the back platform and telling those inside the car to 'Step up front: step up front, please!" Mr. B. said the other day that he was going home once, and he kept stepping up and stepping up until he was squeezed up acainst the front door on tight he couldn't breathe. The next time the car stopped he slipped out the front door so tight he couldn't breathe. The next time the car stop

"I'll take a piece of hot mince pie," she said to the waitress in a pause of her attack on the beans.
"Bo you know what Mr. B—— says mince pie is?" asked the blonde, by no means abashed.
"I give it up."
"Well, he says it's dyspepsia above and dyspepsia below and untold horrors between."
Humph!" said the near-sighted girl. "He evidently doesn't like it. Well. I didn't think he was ever troubled with early piety or any other kind."
Most of the girls groaned over the pun, but the blonde said severely:
"I don't think you have any right to say that about Mr. B——. He says he likes to have me come here because the lexis are so elevating."
"I se," said the near-sighted girl in a cynical tone. I always feel like adding one."
"What's that?"
"Give us this day our daily bread." with the emphasis on the give.
At this moment the reporter received a withering giance from the head waitress, who was wandering around hunting for seats. It had the desired effect, but, as a pale and wintry looking girl alipped into the chair, the writer lingered a moment to hear the order.
"Beans," as it he new girl, "and coffee."

Cheery Mr. Billtops. "What a pity it is," said Mrs. Billtops, "that

those of us who want so little can't have what we want."

"Well," said Mr. Billtops, "it comes to us sometimes when we least expect it. We should do our part to the test of our notifity and never lose courage, and some day Fortune with a smiling face, will come to the door and say:

Does Mrs. Bilitops live here?"

from the Junes o City Mining Record.

A counterfeiter in the Fast is sending his freulars to a few people in Juneau offering them great inducements. &c. He states his

A BUSINESS WOMAN.

WEALTH AND ABILLY BOTH.

Mrs. Wetty Green as a Carringo Maken. The richest American with the exception of just half a dozen Vanderbilts, Astors, and John D. Rockefeller Is a woman, Mrs. Hetty How-

land Robinson Green.
| Mrs. Green will neither fell her age nor the extent of her fortune, but 55 years and \$40. 600,000 are fair estimates. Of course she is a remarkably constituted woman, and there is very little that is feminine

The deadlock existing in the Legislature at this time may defeat the desires and aborts of the deadlock and the settlement of the headlock and the settlemen

name: she did not know any Hawthorne in Salem.

"My father was one of the pioneers of the industries of the Facific coast and built the first street raitroad in San Francisco. He was largely interested also in commerce, and many of the ships that came in and went out at Salem he owned or sent off with cargoes. I married Edward Henry Green, whoch I met through my father's connection with sea-going investments. Mr. Green '(who is still itring)' was in the East India trade and had a large fortune of his own.

"Our commercial affairs." Mrs. Green went on, after a brief passe, "naturally took us frequently to New York. I was married, indeed, from the house of Henry Grinned in Bond street—pretty far down town now. Lady Franklin lived there for a time while the expedition was gone in search of Sir John Franklin."

"Then a carriage factory is among your properties?"

'es." said Mrs. Green, softening as she contemplated the great field of her interests.

'Mrs. Green, how did you come to own a carriage factory?"

'Mortgage. Lent money to it before the Chicago fire. Fire ruined everybody out there. No \$2.500 carriages bought there for a year or two. Had to take the carriage factory to save my mortgage. Ned. says I. here's a nickel for your street car fare. You go out to the carriage factory and look into its affairs. Door out there needs painting. You buy a little paint, put it in an old tin can—lots of 'em out there: buy the cheapest brush you can find, and paint that door. You know how much the paint cost, you know how much the brush cost. You can watch how long it takes to paint that door. Then you will know what painting a door ought to cost.' You see, if we don't look after these little things, they run away with a lot of money. Men swindled me dreadfully out there is alring a chimney. Then I went out and attended to it myself, and now it's all righ."

right."
Did Mr. Green take to the carriage factory?
"Oh. bless you, he ain't got anything to say about such things. He does what I tell him. Big concern. I look after everything in it my-Big concern. I look after everything in the self."

"Your investments are widely distributed?"

"Yes," and she smiled as she saw in her mind's eye the area of the globe they cover, "California, Colorado, North Carolina, Massachusetts, Chicago, Michigan, Vermont, Alashama, Georgia, Florida, New York, England, India, South America—oh, pretty much everywhere money can go and bring back something."

where money can go and bring back something."
The richest woman in the United States wears no rings, except a couple of antiquated bands with small and not valuable jewels in them. No tracelets adorn her arms. No diamonds flash in brooch or hair.
She lives when West, in the cheapest hotels, and on the highest floor in the cheapest room. In New York she is well known in many boarding houses that are not expensive. That she has been for many years a formidable figure in Wall street goes without saying.

"Will you tell me some of your experiences on Wall street?" asked her interested acquaintance.

on Wall street?" asked her interested acquaintance.
"Oh. I never speculate!" instantly replied
Mrs. Green, with a \$40.000.000 twinkle in her
gray eye, as she looked down on her well-worn
\$10 gown.
"Mrs. Green, you must take wonderful delight in your gigantic basiness affairs?"
"Oh, no, indeed. I hate business. I just
attend to it for my children's sake. I would a
great deal rather be a society woman."

NO MORE KNOCKING DOWN. The Old and the New Relations of Conduct-

Time was that a passenger conductor on a railroad running out of Philadelphia used to drive to the depot in a fine carriage, with a drive to the depot in a fine carriage, with a driver in livery, whenever he was going to take out his train. He returned a small fortune when he was investigated. Those were the days when conductors had a chance to steal the fares that were paid to them by passengers who did not have tickets. Very many of them did steal. Sums as great as \$75,000 have been recovered from thieving conductors. It is told of one of these conductors that he ones collected a fare from a man who was one cent short of the full amount. The tassenger made good the shortage in a few days and said to the conductor. It is uppose you have turned in my fare and now you will keep this penny? The conductor looked at him: "Oh, no," said he. "I pocketed the fare and am going to turn this renny in to the compant."

All this business is a thing of the past. Today conductor got fow chances to profit until the printickets punched at the depots in the printicket punched at the depots in the printicket punched at the depots in the printicket in the train it was soil for it several days without using it that ticket is still charged against the train it was soil for. If several tickets thus charged are not turned in the company looks into the case. If a conductor should take train it was soil for. If several tickets thus charged are not turned in the company looks into the case. If a conductor should take ticket, as used to be done, and turn them in to a friendly agent, unpunched to be sold again, his accounts would not agree with the siath of agents free of and he would be called upon to explain the irregularity. Almost the only chance a dishonest conductor has to end to be so been able to buy a ticket. The conductor is prefix each to buy a ticket. The conductor is prefix chare a dishonest conductor has the conductor is prefix each to buy a ticket. The conductor is prefix chare a dishonest conductor. It is conductor in the print of the conductor is prefix each to buy a ticket. The conductor is prefix chare a dishone to make the conductor in the print of driver in livery, whenever he was going to take

agents records, and he would be called upon to explain the irregularity. Almost the only changes a dishonest conductor has to "nip" a fare now is when a man at a flag station has not been able to buy a ticket. The conductor is pretty certain to give him a rebate check, because the stray passenger may be a spotter.